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Description

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a novel adhesive tape and use thereof. More particularly, it relates to an adhesive tape suitable for use in dicing a semiconductor wafer into chips and die-bonding the chips on a lead frame, and to use of such an adhesive tape.

Background of the Invention

10 Wafers of semiconductor material such as silicon and gallium-arsenic having formed thereon integrated circuits have a relatively large diameter. In the production of integrated circuits (IC), such a wafer is adhered to an adhesive tape sometimes called a dicing tape, diced into chips (IC chips), which are then released (picked up) from the dicing tape, and adhered to (mounted on) a lead frame by means of an adhesive such as an epoxy resin.

15 For dicing tapes suitable for use in such a wafer processing process, it is required that they should exhibit a strong adhesion to the semiconductor wafer in the step of dicing the wafer into IC chips on the one hand, while they should have such a reduced adhesion to the IC chips in the step of picking up the IC chips on the other hand so that the IC chips may be readily released without carrying adhesive residues from the dicing tapes. Thus, in prior art dicing tapes, adhesive and releasing properties, which are conflicting, are required, and use of a dicing tape whose adhesive and releasing properties are not well balanced in a wafer processing process invites such a problem that the dicing and/or picking up steps of the process cannot be smoothly carried out. In particular, when a prior art dicing tape is used in a wafer processing process, a part of the adhesive of the dicing tape is transferred to the picked up IC chips and adversely affects the characteristics of the resulting IC. Accordingly, it has been necessary to remove the undesirable residual adhesive from the IC chips before they are mounted on a lead frame. While complete removal of the residual adhesive is difficult, the step of removing the adhesive not only makes the processing process complicated, but also invites a problem of environmental pollution if an organic solvent is used, for the removal of the residual adhesive.

30 Furthermore, a separate adhesive such as an epoxy resin has been used for mounting the IC chips on a leading frame, as described in Japanese Patent Laid-open Publication No. 60-198,757. The use of a separate adhesive involves such another problem that unceasing application of appropriate amounts of the adhesive is technically very difficult, with results that in a case of a very small IC chip the applied adhesive bulges out of the chip, whereas in a case of a relatively large IC the an amount of the applied adhesive tends to be too small to provide a desired adhesion.

35 The invention seeks to solve the above-discussed problems associated with the prior art by providing an adhesive tape suitable for use in processing semiconductor wafers which has both actinic radiation curability and heat curability, which can be used as a dicing tape in the dicing step and which can provide an adhesive in the mounting step.

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Summary of the Invention

In accordance with one aspect of the invention there is provided an adhesive tape comprising an energy beam transmittable base sheet having a surface tension of not more than 40 dyne/cm and an adhesive layer formed on one surface of said base sheet, said adhesive layer comprising:

- 45 (a) a (meth)acrylate polymer having at least 50 mol % of units derived from at least one (meth)acrylate and a weight average molecular weight of from 40,000 to 1,500,000,
 (b) an epoxy resin having a molecular weight of from 100 to 10,000,
 (c) a photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound having a molecular weight of from 100 to 30,000,
 50 (d) a heat activatable potential curing agent for said epoxy resin, and
 (e) a photopolymerization initiator for said photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided a method for using the above-mentioned adhesive tape, which method comprises the steps of adhering a semiconductor wafer to said adhesive tape, dicing said wafer to chips together with the adhesive layer of said adhesive tape, irradiating the adhesive layer of said tape with an energy beam, picking up the chips together with pieces of the diced adhesive layer adhered thereto from said base sheet, placing the chips on a lead frame so that the respective pieces of the adhesive layer come in contact with said lead frame, and causing the pieces of the

diced adhesive layer to develop tackiness by heating, thereby securely mounting the chips on said lead frame.

In the method according to the invention, the adhesive tape according to the invention serves as a dicing tape for holding the wafer in position during the dicing step. Each piece of the diced and cured adhesive layer that is attached to each chip, and is capable of becoming tacky on heating, provides an adhesive for securely mounting the chip on the lead frame in the die-bonding step.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an adhesive tape according to the invention;
Figs. 2 to 7 are illustrations showing states of the adhesive tape of Fig. 1 in various steps of a wafer processing process in which it is used; and
Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view of a modification of the adhesive tape of Fig. 1

Detailed Description of the Invention

The adhesive tape and use thereof according to the invention will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

As schematically shown in Fig. 1, the adhesive tape 1 according to the invention comprises a base sheet 2 and an adhesive layer 3 formed on one surface of the base sheet 2. Before use of the adhesive tape it is preferable to tentatively apply a strippable release sheet (not shown) of the adhesive layer 3 for protection thereof.

It is desirable that the adhesion strength between the base sheet 2 and adhesive layer 3 is initially high and can be reduced by irradiation to a level sufficiently lower than that between the adhesive layer and a semiconductor wafer. For this purpose the base sheet 2 should have a surface tension not more than 40 dyne/cm, preferably not more than 38 dyne/cm. Further, suitable as the base sheet are materials which are low in electrical conductivity and excellent in water resistance as well as in heat resistance. On these views, synthetic resin films are particularly preferred. As will be stated later, the adhesive tape according to the invention, when used, is irradiated with energy beam such as electron beam or ultraviolet ray. When it is to be irradiated with ultraviolet ray, it must be light transmittable, but it is not required to be light transmittable, when it is to be irradiated with electron beam. Practically, suitable as the base sheet 2 are films of such synthetic resins as polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutene, polybutadiene, vinyl chloride ionomer, ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer, vinyl chloride-urethane copolymer as well as cross-linked films of such resins. The films may be or may not be treated with a silicone.

The base sheet 2 may be either of a single layer or laminated. The thickness of the base sheet is normally from 25 to 200 μm .

The adhesive layer 3 of the adhesive tape according to the invention comprises a (meth)acrylate polymer, an epoxy resin, a photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound, a heat activatable potential curing agent for the epoxy resin and a photopolymerization initiator for the photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.

By the term "(meth)acrylate polymer" used herein is meant polymers primarily (at least 50 mol %) comprising structural units derived from at least one (meth)acrylate. Examples of the suitable (meth)acrylate include, for example, glycidyl acrylate and methacrylate as well as alkyl and hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates, in which the alkyl moiety has from 1 to 14 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl and butyl acrylates and methacrylates, and 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate and methacrylate.

The (meth)acrylate polymer which can be used herein may be a homopolymer of a (meth)acrylate, or it may be a copolymer of at least two (meth)acrylates. Alternatively, it may be a copolymer of at least one (meth)acrylate and at least one comonomer copolymerizable therewith containing at least 50 mol % of units derived from said at least one (meth)acrylate. Examples of the comonomer include, for example, acrylic and methacrylic acid, acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, vinyl acetate, vinylpyrrolidones and vinyl group-containing siloxanes. Particularly preferred (meth)acrylate polymers which can be used herein are copolymers of at least one alkyl (meth)acrylate, in which the alkyl moiety has from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and at least one glycidyl (meth)acrylate containing up to 80 mol %, in particular from 5 to 50 mol % of units derived from said at least one glycidyl (meth)acrylate, and copolymers of at least one alkyl (meth)acrylate, in which the alkyl moiety has from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and at least one (meth)acrylic acid containing up to 50 mol %, in particular from 5 to 20 mol % of units derived from said at least one (meth)acrylic acid.

The alkyl (meth)acrylate polymer used herein is substantially free from a C-C double bond, and normally has a molecular weight of from about 40,000 to about 1,500,000, preferably from about 100,000 to

1,000,000.

The epoxy resin which can be used herein is an organic material having an average of at least 1.8 vicinal epoxy groups per molecule, and normally has an average molecular weight of from 100 to 10000. Examples of the epoxy resin include, for example, glycidyl ethers of a phenol such as Bisphenol A, Bisphenol F, resorcinol, phenol novolac and resorcinol novolac; glycidyl ethers of a polyhydric alcohol such as butanediol, polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol; glycidyl esters of a polycarboxylic acid such as terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid and tetrahydrophthalic acid; N,N-diglycidyl and N-alkyl-N-glycidyl compounds of an aromatic amine such as aniline isocyanurate; and alicyclic epoxides derived from an alicyclic olefin by oxidation of its olefinic double bond or bonds, such as vinylcyclohexene diepoxide, 3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3,4-dicyclohexane carboxylate and 2-(3,4-epoxy)cyclohexyl-5,5-spiro(3,4-epoxy)-cyclohexane-m-dioxane. The epoxide compounds illustrated above may be used alone or in combination. Of these, diglycidyl ethers of a bisphenol are particularly preferred. As such preferred epoxy resin commercially available are "Epikote" 828 having a molecular weight of 380, "Epikote" 834 having a molecular weight of 470, "Epikote" 1001 having a molecular weight of 900, "Epikote" 1002 having a molecular weight of 1060, "Epikote" 1055 having a molecular weight of 1350 and "Epikote" 1007 having a molecular weight of 2900.

The epoxy resin is used in the adhesive composition for forming the adhesive layer 3 in an amount of normally from 5 to 2000 parts by weight, preferably from 100 to 1000 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the (meth)acrylate polymer.

The photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound which can be used herein is a compound having at least one carbon-carbon double bond which is cross-linkable by irradiation with energy beam such as ultraviolet ray and electron beam, and has a molecular weight of, normally from 100 to 30,000, preferably from 300 to 10,000. Examples of preferred photopolymerizable oligomer are those having functional groups such as hydroxy and carboxy, and include, for example, urethane acrylate, epoxy acrylate, polyester acrylate, polyether acrylate, oligomer of (meth)acrylic acid and oligomer of itaconic acid. Of these, epoxy acrylate and urethane acrylate are particularly preferred.

The photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound is used in the adhesive composition for forming the adhesive layer 3 in an amount of normally from 10 to 1000 parts by weight, preferably from 50 to 600 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the (meth)acrylate polymer.

The heat activatable potential curing agent for the epoxy resin is a compound having or potentially having at least two active hydrogen atoms which are inactive at ambient temperature but are activated, when heated, to react with the epoxy resin thereby effecting or promoting curing of the epoxy resin. As such a heat activatable potential curing agent for the epoxy resin, use can be made of various onium salts, in particular aliphatic and aromatic sulfonium salts, and other high melting active hydrogen-containing compounds, alone or in combination. Among others, aliphatic sulfonium salts are preferred.

The amount of the heat activatable potential curing agent used in the adhesive composition for forming the adhesive layer 3 may practically be within the range from 0.1 to 50 parts by weight, preferably from 1 to 10 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the epoxy resin, irrespective of the presence of any epoxy groups in the (meth)acrylate polymer and/or photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.

In addition to the heat activatable potential curing agent for epoxide functionality, a heat curing agent such as a polyisocyanate compound may be incorporated in the adhesive composition for a purpose of modifying adhesive properties of the adhesive layer. When used, the amount of the heat curing agent may be normally from 0.1 to 30 parts by weight, and preferably from 5 to 20 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the (meth)acrylate polymer.

The adhesive composition for forming the adhesive layer 3 further comprises a photopolymerization initiator for the photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound. Examples of the photopolymerization initiator include, for example, benzophenone, acetophenone, benzoin, benzoin alkyl ether, benzil and benzil dimethylketal, alone or in combination. Of these, alpha-substituted acetophenones are preferred.

The photopolymerization initiator is used in the adhesive composition for forming the adhesive layer in an amount of normally from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight, preferably from 1 to 5 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.

Besides the above-mentioned components, the adhesive layer 3 may be further incorporated with a leuco dye, a light scattering inorganic compound, an expanding agent and an antistatic agent.

Examples of the leuco dye include, for example, 3-[N-(p-tolylamino)]-7-anilinofluoran and 4,4',4"-trisdimethylaminotriphenylmethane. The amount of the leuco dye, when used, is normally from 0.01 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the (meth)acrylate polymer.

As the light scattering agent, suitable is a fine particulate inorganic compound such as silica and alumina having a particle size of from 1 to 100 μm , preferably from 1 to 20 μm . The amount of the light

scattering inorganic compound, when used, is normally from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the (meth)acrylate polymer.

As the expanding agent, use can be made of higher fatty acids and derivatives thereof, silicone compounds and polyol compounds. The amount of the expanding agent, when used, is normally from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the (meth)acrylate polymer.

Suitable as the antistatic agent are carbon black and anionic and cationic surfactants. The amount of the antistatic agent, when used, is normally from 0.05 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the (meth)acrylate polymer.

If desired, electrical conductivity may be imparted to the adhesive layer 3 by incorporating therein an electrically conductive substance such as gold, silver, copper, nickel, aluminum, stainless steel and carbon. Such an electrically conductive substance is preferably used in an amount of from 10 to 400 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the (meth)acrylate polymer.

The adhesive tape according to the invention can be prepared by coating the base sheet 2 on one surface thereof with a suitable adhesive composition for forming the desired adhesive layer 3 by means of a gravure coater or a bar coater. If desired, necessary amounts of necessary components for forming the adhesive layer 3 may be dissolved or dispersed in an appropriate solvent, and the resulting composition may be applied on the base sheet 2.

The thickness of the adhesive layer 3 is normally from 3 to 100 μm , and preferably from 10 to 60 μm .

The method for using the adhesive tape 1 of Fig. 1 in wafer processing will now be described. Reference numbers refer to the accompanying drawings.

Where a strippable release sheet is provided, it is first removed, and the adhesive tape 1 is placed, turning the adhesive layer 3 upward (Fig. 1).

On the face side of the adhesive layer 3 is applied a semiconductor wafer A to be processed (Fig. 2).

In this state the wafer A is diced together with the adhesive layer 3 of the adhesive tape 1 into chips A_1 , A_2 , A_3 and so on by a suitable dicing means such as a dicing saw (Fig. 3). In this step, the wafer A is completely diced into chips. Whereas the adhesive layer 3 is substantially diced. In other words, at least 50 %, preferably 100 % of the whole thickness of the adhesive layer is cut. The deeper the cut, the better.

The base sheet 2 is then expanded in perpendicularly intersecting two directions within the plane of the sheet to facilitate the subsequent picking up operation (Fig. 4). While the illustrated method involves a step of expanding, this step is not always necessary. In a case wherein this step is carried out, the base sheet 2 should naturally have extensibility in machine and transverse directions. However, base sheets having no extensibility may also be used where no expansion treatment is carried out.

Before the chips are picked up, the adhesive layer 3 is irradiated with energy beam B to polymerize or cure the photopolymerizable compound contained in the adhesive layer 3 from the side of the base sheet 2 on which the adhesive layer 3 is not formed (Fig. 4). As the energy beam ultraviolet ray having a center wave length of about 365 nm is preferred, and upon irradiation with such ultraviolet ray intensity of radiation and irradiation time are preferably set within the ranges of from 20 to 500 mW/cm^2 and from 0.1 to 150 seconds, respectively.

While the dicing step is carried out prior to the irradiation step in the illustrated method, the irradiation may be effected prior to the dicing, in particular where no expansion is carried out. Furthermore, while the irradiation in the illustrated method is carried out before the chips come to a pick-up station where the pick-up operation is carried out, the irradiation may be effected at the pick-up station, in particular where the expansion is carried out.

When the adhesive used herein is cured by irradiation with energy beam, its adhesion strength to the wafer is increased well above a level of its adhesion strength to the base sheet. This is believed because of the presence of the epoxy resin in the adhesive.

Next, in a pick-up station, the wafer chips A_1 , A_2 , A_3 and so on are successively pushed up by a pushing rod (not shown), picked up from the base sheet 2 by a suitable means, such as a vacuum collet 6, as shown in Fig. 5, and collected in a wafer box (not shown). Since the cured adhesive has a greater adhesion strength to the wafer than to the base sheet 1, the wafer chips can be readily be released together with the cured adhesive attached thereto from the base sheet 1. Fig. 6 depicts the wafer chip A_1 picked up by the vacuum collet 6. As seen from Fig. 6, the picked up wafer chip A_1 carries a piece 3₁ of the diced and irradiated adhesive layer 3. Since the cured adhesive attached to the wafer chips is no longer sticky, the wafer chips collected in the wafer box do not stick to each other.

In the illustrated method the energy beam irradiation is effected at once, but it may be done partially in several times. For instance, especially, in a case wherein the expansion of the base sheet has been carried out, only the portion of the base sheet 1 corresponding to each of the wafer chips A_1 , A_2 , A_3 and so on may be irradiated from the back side of the base sheet 1 by means of an irradiating tube, pushed up by the

same tube and picked up by the vacuum collet so that the irradiation may be carried out at the pick-up station.

The wafer chips A₁, A₂, A₃ and so on are then placed on a lead frame 7 by means of a die-bonder (not shown) so that the respective pieces 3₁, 3₂, 3₃ and so on of the adhesive layer may come in contact with the lead frame, and heated at a temperature of normally from 100 to 300 °C., preferably from 150 to 250 °C., for a period of normally from 1 to 120 minutes, preferably from 5 to 60 minutes so as to cause the cured adhesive contained in the pieces of the diced adhesive layer to again develop tackiness (Fig. 7). By this heating the adhesion strength of the adhesive layer to the wafer chip is increased to at least 1000 g/25 mm, and at the same time the wafer chips are firmly adhered to the lead frame 7 at an adhesion strength of substantially the same level. Thus, the wafer chips can be securely mounted on the lead frame 7.

In accordance with still another aspect of the invention there is provided an adhesive composition comprising:

- (a) 100 parts by weight of a (meth)acrylate polymer having at least 50 mol % of units derived from at least one (meth)acrylate and a weight average molecular weight of from 40,000 to 1,500,000,
- (b) from 5 to 2000 parts by weight of an epoxy resin having a molecular weight of from 100 to 10,000,
- (c) from 10 to 1000 parts by weight of a photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound having a molecular weight of from 100 to 30,000,
- (d) a heat activatable potential curing agent for said epoxy resin, and
- (e) a photopolymerization initiator for said photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.

The adhesive composition according to the invention provides an adhesive layer which is curable by irradiation with an energy beam and the so cured adhesive layer is capable of developing tackiness by heating.

The invention will now be further described by the following examples, wherein parts are by weight unless otherwise specified.

Example 1

5 (Meth)acrylate polymer having a solid
content of 35 % by weight and
containing a copolymer of methyl acrylate
10 and glycidyl methacrylate, the copolymer
containing 20 mol % methyl acrylate
and having a molecular weight of about
15 300,000

100 parts
(solid basis)

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25 Bisphenol diglycidyl ether based
epoxy resin having a number average
molecular weight of 500 (supplied by
30 YUKA SHELL EPOXY K. K. under a trade
name of Epikote 834)

600 parts

35 Photopolymerizable epoxy acrylate
oligomer having two C-C double bonds
40 and a molecular weight of 730 as
measured by GPC using polystyrene
as standard (supplied by SHIN-
45 NAKAMURA CHEMICAL Co , Ltd.under a

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trade name of NK-ester EA-800) 100 parts

Heat activatable potential curing
agent for epoxy resins : aliphatic
sulfonium salt (supplied by ASAHI DENKA
KOGYO K. K. under a trade name of CP-66) 18 parts

Photopolymerization initiator :
2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone 5 parts

An adhesive composition comprising the above-indicated components in indicated amounts was applied on a polyethylene film having a surface tension of 32 dyne/cm and a thickness of 100 μ m, and dried under heating at 100 °C. for 1 minute to prepare an adhesive tape having an adhesive layer of a thickness of 30 μ m.

A silicon wafer was applied onto the adhesive layer surface of the adhesive tape so prepared. The adhesive tape adhered to the silicon wafer at an adhesion strength of 360 g/25 mm, as measured in accordance with JIS Z 0237. The adhesive layer was then irradiated with 200 mW/cm² of ultraviolet ray for 2 seconds using a 80 W/cm high pressure mercury lamp. By this irradiation the adhesion strength between the adhesive layer and the silicon wafer increased to 900 g/25 mm, while the adhesion strength between the adhesive layer and the polyethylene base sheet after the irradiation was 60 g/25 mm.

The adhesive tape was employed in processing a silicon wafer as follows. A silicon wafer of the same quality having a diameter of 5 inches was applied onto the adhesive layer of the tape, and fully cut together with the adhesive layer by means of a dicing saw supplied by DISCO Co., Ltd. at a cutting rate of 50 mm/sec into 5 mm square IC chips. The adhesive layer was irradiated through polyethylene base sheet with the above-mentioned ultraviolet ray for 2 seconds. The IC chips were picked up and then directly placed on a lead frame by means of a die-bonder so that pieces of the cured adhesive layer attached to the chips may come in contact with the lead frame. The chips were then heated at a temperature of 170 °C. for a period of 30 minutes whereby they could be securely mounted on the lead frame.

Example 2

(Meth)acrylate polymer having a solid
content of 35 % by weight and containing
a copolymer of butyl acrylate and
acrylic acid, the copolymer containing
80 mol % of butyl acrylate and having

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a molecular weight of about 500,000 100 parts
(solid basis)

Bisphenol diglycidyl ether based
epoxy resin having a solid content of
30 % by weight and a number average
molecular weight of 900 (supplied by
YUKA SHELL EPOXY K. K. under a trade
name of Epikote 1001) 400 parts
(solid basis)

Photopolymerizable urethane acrylate
oligomer having two C-C double bonds
and a molecular weight of 5,000 as
measured by GPC using polystyrene
as standard (supplied by DAINICHISEIKA
COLOR & MFG. CO., LTD. under a trade
name of 14-33) 70 parts

Heat activatable potential curing
agent for epoxy resins : aliphatic
sulfonium salt (supplied by ASAHI DENKA
KOGYO K. K. under a trade name of CP-66) 8 parts

Photopolymerization initiator :
2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone 5 parts

Heat curing agent : aromatic
polyisocyanate (supplied by TOYO INK
MFG. CO. LTD. under a trade name of
BHS-8515)

5 parts

Electrically conductive filler :
particulate nickel having a particle
size of 5 μm

750 parts

An adhesive composition comprising the above-indicated components in indicated amounts was applied on a polypropylene film having a surface tension of 35 dyne/cm and a thickness of 60 μm , and dried under heating at 100 °C. for 1 minute to prepare an adhesive tape having an adhesive layer of a thickness of 30 μm .

A silicon wafer was applied onto the adhesive layer surface of the adhesive tape so prepared. The adhesive tape adhered to the silicon wafer at an adhesion strength of 150 g/25 mm. The adhesive layer was then irradiated with ultraviolet ray as in Example 1. By this irradiation the adhesion strength between the adhesive layer and the silicon wafer increased to 500 g/25 mm, while the adhesion strength between the adhesive layer and the polypropylene base sheet after the irradiation was to 40 g/25 mm.

The adhesive tape was employed in processing a silicon wafer in the manner as described in Example 1. Good results were obtained as in Example 1.

Effect of the Invention

The adhesive layer of the adhesive tape according to the invention can be cured by irradiation with energy beam, and the so cured adhesive layer is capable of developing tackiness again by heating. Furthermore, the adhesive tape has such a unique property that when it is adhered to a semiconductor wafer and irradiated with energy beam, the adhesion strength of the adhesive layer to the wafer becomes much higher than that to the base sheet. These properties of the adhesive tape according to the invention can be advantageously utilized in processing a semiconductor wafer according to the invention.

In the method according to the invention, the adhesive tape according to the invention serves as a dicing tape for holding the wafer in position during the dicing step. Each piece of the diced and cured adhesive layer, that is attached to each chip and capable of being tackified by heating, provides an adhesive required for securely mounting the chip on the lead frame in the die-bonding step. Thus, the invention may solve problems associated with the prior art including removal of any residual adhesive from diced IC chips and adequate provision of a separate adhesive to the IC chips.

Modification of the Invention

According to one modification of the invention there is provided an adhesive tape comprising an adhesive layer consisting of:

- (a) a (meth)acrylate polymer having at least 50 mol % of units derived from at least one (meth)acrylate and a weight average molecular weight of from 40,000 to 1,500,000,
- (b) an epoxy resin having a molecular weight of from 100 to 10,000,
- (c) a photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound having a molecular weight of from 100 to 30,000,
- (d) a heat activatable potential curing agent for said epoxy resin, and
- (e) a photopolymerization initiator for said photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.

Such a base sheet-free adhesive tape can be readily prepared by forming the adhesive layer on a release base (Fig. 8), and can also be used in processing a semiconductor wafer. Normally, a base sheet-

free adhesive tape is supplied to customers in the form being sandwiched between a pair of release sheets. Upon use thereof in wafer processing, one of the release sheets is removed to expose the adhesive layer 3; a semiconductor wafer to be processed is adhered to the adhesive layer; the adhesive layer is irradiated with an energy beam transmitted through the remaining release sheet; the wafer is diced into chips together
 5 with the adhesive layer; the chips are picked up together with pieces of the irradiated and diced adhesive layer from the release sheet and placed on a lead frame so that the respective pieces of the adhesive layer adhered thereto come in contact with said lead frame; and the pieces of the diced adhesive layer are caused to develop tackiness by heating, thereby securely mounting the chips on said lead frame.

Thus, according to another modification of the invention there is provided a method for using a base
 10 sheet-free adhesive tape as hereinbefore defined, said method comprising the steps of adhering a semiconductor wafer to said adhesive tape formed on a release sheet, irradiating the adhesive layer with an energy beam, dicing said wafer to chips together with the adhesive layer, picking up the chips together with pieces of the diced adhesive layer adhered thereto from said release sheet, placing the chips together with pieces of the diced adhesive layer adhered thereto on a lead frame so that the respective pieces of the
 15 adhesive layer come in contact with said lead frame, and causing the pieces of the diced adhesive layer to develop tackiness by heating, thereby securely mounting the chips on said lead frame.

Claims

- 20 1. An adhesive tape comprising an energy beam transmittable base sheet having a surface tension of not more than 40 dyne/cm and an adhesive layer formed on one surface of said base sheet, said adhesive layer comprising:
 - (a) a (meth)acrylate polymer having at least 50 mol % of units derived from at least one (meth)-acrylate and a weight average molecular weight of from 40,000 to 1,500,000,
 - 25 (b) an epoxy resin having a molecular weight of from 100 to 10,000,
 - (c) a photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound having a molecular weight of from 100 to 30,000,
 - (d) a heat activatable potential curing agent for said epoxy resin, and
 - 30 (e) a photopolymerization initiator for said photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.
2. A method for using an adhesive tape as claimed in claim 1 comprising the steps of adhering a semiconductor wafer to said adhesive tape, dicing said wafer to chips together with the adhesive layer of said adhesive tape, irradiating the adhesive layer of said tape with an energy beam, picking up the chips together with pieces of the diced adhesive layer adhered thereto from said base sheet, placing
 35 the chips on a lead frame so that the respective pieces of the adhesive layer come in contact with said lead frame, and causing the pieces of the diced adhesive layer to develop tackiness by heating, thereby securely mounting the chips on said lead frame.
3. A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said base sheet is light transmittable, and said energy beam is
 40 ultraviolet radiation.
4. A method as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3 wherein the dicing step is carried out prior to the irradiating step.
- 45 5. A method as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3 wherein the irradiating step is carried out prior to the dicing step.
6. A method as claimed in any of claims 2 to 5 further comprising between the dicing step and the picking up step a step of expanding the base sheet of said tape carrying the chips together with the pieces of the diced adhesive layer in two perpendicularly intersecting directions within the plane of said
 50 base sheet.
7. An adhesive tape comprising an adhesive layer consisting of:
 - (a) a (meth)acrylate polymer having at least 50 mol % of units derived from at least one (meth)-acrylate and a weight average molecular weight of from 40,000 to 1,500,000,
 - 55 (b) an epoxy resin having a molecular weight of from 100 to 10,000,
 - (c) a photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound having a molecular weight of from 100 to 30,000,

- (d) a heat activatable potential curing agent for said epoxy resin, and
- (e) a photopolymerization initiator for said photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.

8. A method for using an adhesive tap as claimed in claim 7 comprising the steps of adh ring a
 5 semiconductor wafer to said adhesive tape formed on a release sheet, irradiating the adhesive layer
 with an energy beam, dicing said wafer to chips together with the adhesive layer, picking up the chips
 together with pieces of the diced adhesive layer adhered thereto from said release sheet, placing the
 chips together with pieces of the diced adhesive layer adhered thereto on a lead frame so that the
 10 respective pieces of the adhesive layer come in contact with said lead frame, and causing the pieces of
 the diced adhesive layer to develop tackiness by heating, thereby securely mounting the chips on said
 lead frame.
9. An adhesive composition for forming an adhesive layer which is curable by irradiation with an energy
 beam and which is thereafter capable of developing tackiness upon heating, said composition
 15 comprising:
 - (a) 100 parts by weight of a (meth)acrylate polymer having at least 50 mol % of units derived from
 at least one (meth)acrylate and a weight average molecular weight of from 40,000 to 1,500,000,
 - (b) from 5 to 2000 parts by weight of an epoxy resin having a molecular weight of from 100 to
 10,000,
 - 20 (c) from 10 to 1000 parts by weight of a photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound having
 a molecular weight of from 100 to 30,000,
 - (d) a heat activatable potential curing agent for said epoxy resin, and
 - (e) a photopolymerization initiator for said photopolymerizable low molecular weight compound.

25 Patentansprüche

1. Klebeband, umfassend eine Grundfolie, die für einen Energiestrahle durchlässig ist, mit einer Oberflä-
 chenspannung von nicht mehr als 40 dyn/cm und eine Klebstoffschicht, gebildet auf einer Oberfläche
 der Grundfolie, wobei die Klebstoffschicht umfaßt:
 30 (a) ein (Meth)acrylatpolymer mit mindestens 50 Mol-% Einheiten, abgeleitet von mindestens einem
 (Meth)acrylat, und mit einem gewichtsmittleren Molekulargewicht von 40 000 bis 1 500 000,
 (b) ein Epoxyharz mit einem Molekulargewicht von 100 bis 10 000,
 (c) eine photopolymerisierbare Verbindung niederen Molekulargewichts mit einem Molekulargewicht
 von 100 bis 30 000,
 35 (d) einen wärmeaktivierbaren potentiellen Härter für das Epoxyharz und
 (e) einen Photopolymerisationsstarter für die photopolymerisierbare Verbindung niederen Molekular-
 gewichts.
2. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Klebebandes nach Anspruch 1, umfassend die Schritte: Heften einer
 40 Halbleiterwafer an das Klebeband, Zerteilen der Wafer in Chips, gemeinsam mit der Klebeschicht des
 Klebebands, Bestrahlen der Klebeschicht des Bandes mit einem Energiestrahle, Aufnehmen der Chips
 zusammen mit Stücken der zerteilten Klebstoffschicht von der Grundfolie daran geheftet, Anordnen der
 Chips auf einem Anschlußrahmen, so daß die betreffenden Teile der Klebstoffschicht mit dem
 Anschlußrahmen in Kontakt kommen und Veranlassen der Stücke der zerteilten Klebstoffschicht,
 45 Klebrigkeit durch Erwärmen zu entwickeln, wodurch die Chips sicher auf dem Anschlußrahmen
 befestigt werden.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Grundfolie lichtdurchlässig ist und der Energiestrahle Ultraviolett-
 lichtstrahlung ist.
- 50 4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2 oder Anspruch 3, wobei der Zerteilungsschritt vor dem Bestrahlungsschritt
 ausgeführt wird.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2 oder Anspruch 3, wobei der Bestrahlungsschritt vor dem Zerteilungsschritt
 55 ausgeführt wird.
6. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 5 zusätzlich umfassend, zwischen dem Zerteilungsschritt
 und dem Aufnahmeschritt, einen Ausdehnungsschritt der Grundfolie des Bandes, das die Chips

zusammen mit den Stücken der zerteilten Klebstoffschicht trägt, in zwei sich rechtwinklig schneidenden Richtungen innerhalb der Ebene der Grundfolie.

7. Klebeband, umfassend eine Klebstoffschicht bestehend aus:

- (a) einem (Meth)acrylatpolymer mit mindestens 50 Mol-% Einheiten, abgeleitet von mindestens einem (Meth)acrylat und mit einem gewichtsmittleren Molekulargewicht von 40 000 bis 1 500 000,
- (b) einem Epoxyharz mit einem Molekulargewicht von 100 bis 10 000,
- (c) einer photopolymerisierbaren Verbindung niederen Molekulargewichts mit einem Molekulargewicht von 100 bis 30 000,
- (d) einem wärmeaktivierbaren potentiellen Härter für das Epoxyharz und
- (e) einem Photopolymerisationsstarter für die photopolymerisierbare Verbindung niederen Molekulargewichts.

8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Klebebandes nach Anspruch 7, umfassend die Schritte: Heften einer Halbleiterwafer an das Klebeband, gebildet auf einer Ablösefolie, Bestrahlen der Klebstoffschicht mit einem Energiestrahle, Zerteilen der Wafer in Chips zusammen mit der Klebstoffschicht, Aufnehmen der Chips zusammen mit Stücken der zerteilten Klebstoffschicht der Ablösefolie daran geheftet, Anordnen der Chips zusammen mit den daran haftenden Stücken der zerteilten Klebstoffschicht auf einem Anschlußrahmen, so daß die betreffenden Stücke der Klebstoffschicht mit dem Anschlußrahmen in Kontakt kommen und Veranlassen der Stücke der zerteilten Klebstoffschicht, durch Erwärmen Klebrigkeit zu entwickeln, wodurch die Chips auf dem Anschlußrahmen sicher befestigt werden.

9. Klebstoffzusammensetzung zur Herstellung einer Klebstoffschicht, die durch Bestrahlung mit einem Energiestrahle härter ist und die anschließend in der Lage ist, Klebrigkeit nach Erwärmen zu entwickeln, wobei die Zusammensetzung umfaßt:

- (a) 100 Gewichtsteile eines (Meth)acrylatpolymers mit mindestens 50 Mol-% Einheiten, abgeleitet von mindestens einem (Meth)acrylat und mit einem gewichtsmittleren Molekulargewicht von 40 000 bis 1 500 000,
- (b) 5 bis 2 000 Teile eines Epoxyharzes mit einem Molekulargewicht von 100 bis 10 000,
- (c) 10 bis 1 000 Gewichtsteile einer photopolymerisierbaren Verbindung niederen Molekulargewichts mit einem Molekulargewicht von 100 bis 30 000,
- (d) einen wärmeaktivierbaren potentiellen Härter für das Epoxyharz und
- (e) einen Photopolymerisationsstarter für die photopolymerisierbare Verbindung niederen Molekulargewichts.

Revendications

1. Ruban adhésif comprenant une feuille de base apte à transmettre un faisceau d'énergie et ayant une tension superficielle qui n'est pas supérieure à 40 dyne/cm et une couche adhésive formée sur une face de la feuille de base, cette couche adhésive comprenant :

- (a) un polymère de (méth) acrylate ayant au moins 50% en mole de motifs provenant d'au moins un (méth) acrylate et une masse moléculaire moyenne en poids de 40.000 à 1.500.000,
- (b) une résine époxy ayant une masse moléculaire de 100 à 10.000,
- (c) un composé photopolymérisable de basse masse moléculaire ayant une masse moléculaire de 100 à 30.000,
- (d) un agent potentiel de durcissement de la résine époxy, cet agent pouvant être activé par la chaleur,
- (e) un initiateur de photopolymérisation pour le composé de basse masse moléculaire qui est photopolymérisable.

2. Procédé d'utilisation d'un ruban adhésif suivant la revendication 1, qui consiste à faire adhérer une pastille semi-conductrice au ruban adhésif, à découper cette pastille en puces en même temps que la couche adhésive du ruban adhésif, à exposer la couche adhésive du ruban à un faisceau d'énergie, à enlever de la feuille de base les puces en même temps que des morceaux de la couche adhésive découpée qui y adhèrent, à placer les puces sur un cadre conducteur de manière que les morceaux de la couche adhésive viennent en contact avec le cadre conducteur et à faire en sorte que les morceaux de la couche adhésive découpée deviennent collants par chauffage, en montant ainsi de manière fixe les puces sur le cadre conducteur.

3. Procédé suivant la revendication 2, dans lequel la feuille de base est apte à transmettre de la lumière et le faisceau d'énergie est un rayonnement ultra-violet.
- 5 4. Procédé suivant la revendication 2 ou 3 qui consiste à effectuer le stade de découpage avant le stade d'exposition.
5. Procédé suivant la revendication 2 ou 3, qui consiste à effectuer le stade d'exposition avant le stade de découpage.
- 10 6. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 5, qui consiste en outre à effectuer entre le stade de découpage et le stade d'enlèvement un stade d'élargissement de la feuille de base du ruban portant les puces avec les morceaux de la couche adhésive découpée dans deux directions perpendiculaires dans le plan de la feuille de base.
- 15 7. Ruban adhésif comprenant une couche adhésive consistant en :
 - (a) un polymère de (méth) acrylate ayant au moins 50% en mole de motifs provenant d'au moins un (méth) acrylate et une masse moléculaire moyenne en poids de 40.000 à 1.500.000,
 - (b) une résine époxy ayant une masse moléculaire de 100 à 10.000,
 - 20 (c) un composé photopolymérisable de basse masse moléculaire ayant une masse moléculaire de 100 à 30.000,
 - (d) un agent potentiel de durcissement de la résine époxy, cet agent pouvant être activé par la chaleur,
 - (e) un initiateur de photopolymérisation pour le composé de basse masse moléculaire qui est photopolymérisable.
- 25 8. Procédé d'utilisation d'un ruban adhésif suivant la revendication 7, qui consiste à faire adhérer une pastille semi-conductrice au ruban adhésif formé sur une feuille anti-adhésive, à exposer la couche adhésive à un faisceau d'énergie, à découper cette pastille en puces en même temps que la couche adhésive du ruban adhésif, à enlever de la feuille de base les puces en même temps que des
- 30 morceaux de la couche adhésive découpée qui y adhèrent, à placer les puces sur un cadre conducteur de manière que les morceaux de la couche adhésive viennent en contact avec le cadre conducteur et à faire en sorte que les morceaux de la couche adhésive découpée deviennent collants par chauffage, en montant ainsi de manière fixe les puces sur le cadre conducteur.
- 35 9. Composition adhésive pour former une couche adhésive qui peut être durcie par exposition à un faisceau d'énergie et qui est susceptible ensuite de devenir collante par chauffage, cette composition comprenant :
 - (a) un polymère de (méth) acrylate ayant au moins 50% en mole de motifs provenant d'au moins un (méth) acrylate et une masse moléculaire moyenne en poids de 40.000 à 1.500.000,
 - 40 (b) une résine époxy ayant une masse moléculaire de 100 à 10.000,
 - (c) un composé photopolymérisable de basse masse moléculaire ayant une masse moléculaire de 100 à 30.000,
 - (d) un agent potentiel de durcissement de la résine époxy, cet agent pouvant être activé par la chaleur,
 - 45 (e) un initiateur de photopolymérisation pour le composé de basse masse moléculaire qui est photopolymérisable.

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FIG.1

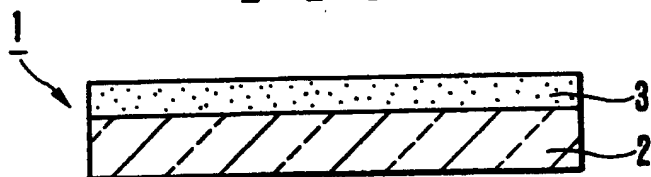


FIG.2

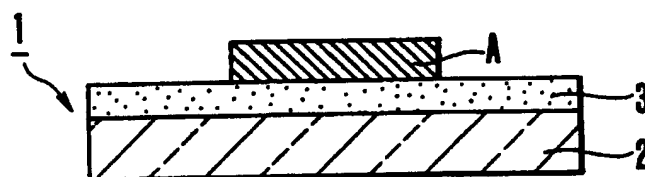


FIG.3

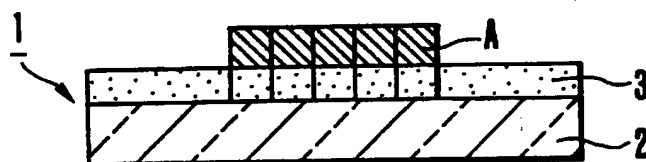


FIG.4

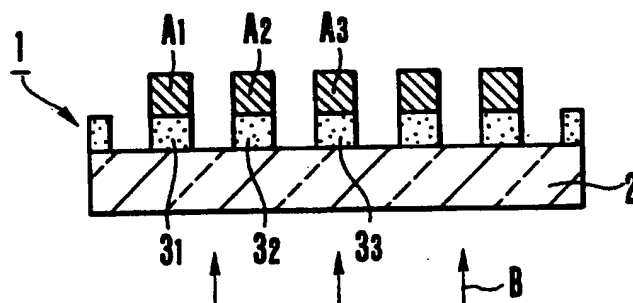


FIG.5

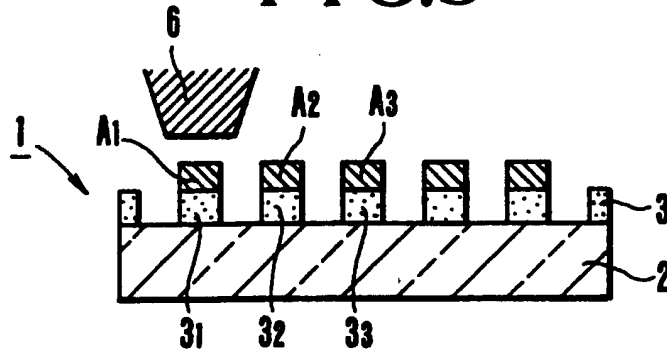


FIG.6

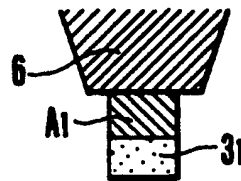


FIG.7

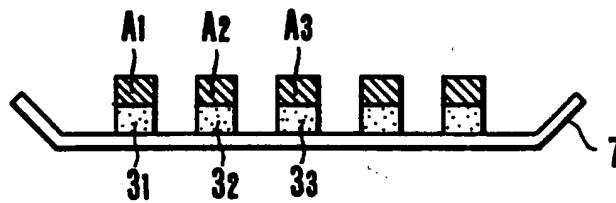


FIG.8

